The Carolina Farmer

COVERING THE CAROLINAS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

VOLUME I SEPTEMBER, 1946 NUMBER 4

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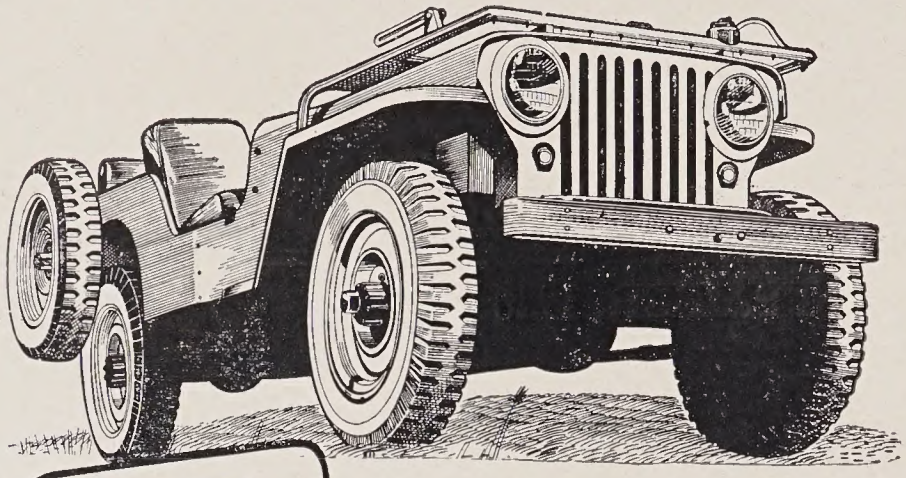

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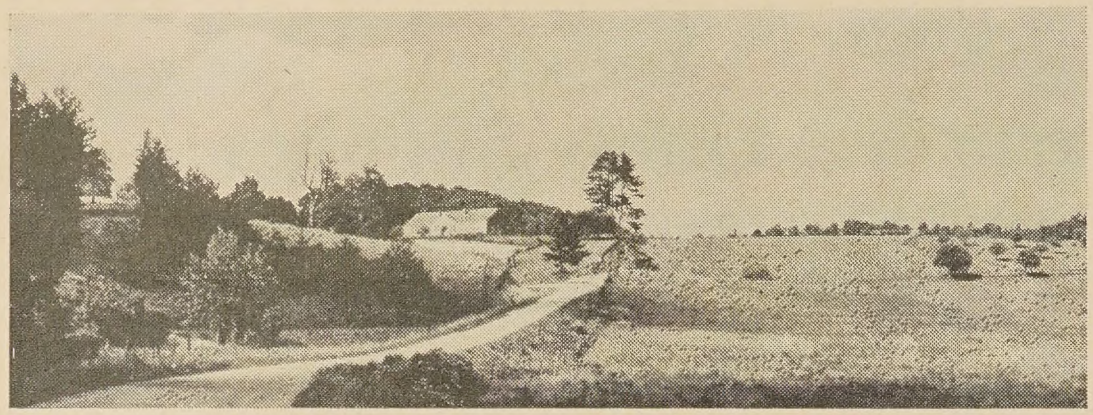

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Volume One **SEPTEMBER, 1946** *Number Four*

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OUR FRONT COVER

Part of the Holstein herd and dairy barn of Mr. W. A. Coble, Guilford College, N. C. Mr. Coble is a member of the Guilford College High School board, and takes an active part in a Food Production War Training Class. He has been in the poultry business since 1913, except two years in World War I. In the foreground is Mr. Coble (left) and his herdsman, and his "first" cow and her daughter. (Graham PCA and MFLA, Greensboro, N. C.)

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS

● **E. Y. FLOYD**—Director Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia. He is much tobacco-minded and knows how to put useful practices into effect.

● **JEANNE SIMMONS COOPER**—She gives a very interesting report of an important meeting.

● **PAUL H. SHOAF**—Advertising Manager, Coble Dairy Products, Inc., Lexington, N. C.

● **FRANK B. MEACHAM**—He knows bees and takes a "bee" line for the bees when most of us run. He tells you how.

● **F. EARL CRAWFORD**—Secretary of the Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce.

● **MRS. HARRY B. CALDWELL**—Master North Carolina State Grange. A charming lady doing a masterful job.

● **R. FLAKE SHAW**—Executive Secretary North Carolina Farm Bureau. An able State and National leader.

● **MRS. MARY L. McALLISTER**—Member North Carolina State College Extension organization working for women. She writes interestingly as well as for your interest.

● **H. R. NISWONGER**—North Carolina Extension Service. Following his directions and your plants will grow and bear fruit.

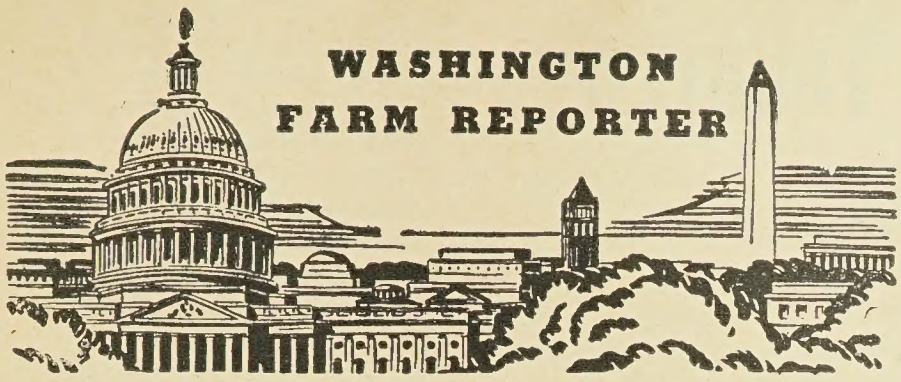
● **R. S. DEARSTYNE**—North Carolina Experiment Station. He has talked to you before about poultry, their handling and management. Remember poultry likes greens, too.

● **P. H. KIME**—North Carolina College of Agriculture. He is a co-author with R. S. Dearstyne on "Grazing Crops for Poultry." If you want to save money on feeds, follow their suggestions.

BRIGHT QUOTA OVER BILLION

Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson has announced a 1947 national marketing quota for flue-cured tobacco of 1,148 million pounds. The National marketing quota is set on the basis of supply and demand. Allotments for the 1946 crop were the highest in history after a ten percent general increase was announced last January. The 1946 allotments were made to produce flue-cured tobacco required to replenish war-depleted stocks in foreign countries and to provide adequate supplies for domestic consumption.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to increase the quota announced by an amount up to 20 percent any time between now and March first 1947. Annual quotas cannot be decreased except through a special act of Congress.



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Compromise Provisions

How far the OPA will go, or how successful it will be, in rolling prices back to June 30 levels is a matter being warmly debated both within OPA and as between OPA and the Department of Agriculture.

Most basic foods, however, must under the bill remain without ceilings at least until August 20. Meats, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans will be recontrolled on that date, unless the decontrol board decides otherwise. Poultry, eggs, petroleum and tobacco won't be recontrolled at all unless the board says so.

Here are the major provisions of the new OPA law:

1. Restores price and rent control until June 30, 1947, but with sharply curtailed OPA discretion, and divided authority.

2. Sets up a new three-man decontrol board, which will have powers to reestablish controls. The board could override OPA and the Secretary of Agriculture to remove controls on any commodity. It could restore controls on any of the basic foods and other items previously exempted by the Senate.

3. Ceilings on five of these commodities —meat, dairy products, grains, cottonseed and soybeans—will go back August 21 unless the board decides otherwise. These items must remain ceiling-free until that date.

4. No controls can be imposed on poultry, eggs, petroleum or tobacco unless the board orders. In no event can the board recontrol these before August 21.

5. In addition, the board has the same broad power to order removal of ceilings on other commodities it was granted in the recently vetoed bill.

6. Subject to the board's final say, the Secretary of Agriculture, rather than OPA, would decide what farm commodities can be controlled.

7. OPA's rent control authority is continued unchanged.

8. Subject to the decontrol board's overall orders, OPA would continue to set ceilings on industrial goods. But its discretion would be sharply curtailed by the bill's new pricing formula.

9. Both rent controls and industrial price ceilings would be restored on the day the President signs the bill. OPA is expected to issue interim regulations covering the 30 days allowed for working out the higher ceilings required by the new pricing formula.

10. This formula requires OPA to set ceilings for manufacturers on an industry-wide basis, reflecting their average 1940 price for each product, plus increases in cost since. OPA could refuse the increase to manufacturers already receiving costs "plus a reasonable profit" if the increase would not aid production, or if it would reduce production of equally needed items.

11. OPA still would retain considerably more discretion than under the Taft amendment. For example, it could make "reasonable adjustments for conditions resulting from abnormal volume of production."

12. OPA would have to give wholesale and retail distributors ceilings reflecting their "current cost of acquisition of any commodity plus such average percentage discount or mark-up as was in effect March 31, 1946."

13. Subsidies largely for holding down food prices trimmed from the two billion dollars asked by OPA to about one billion dollars. No food subsidies could be paid after next April 1.

The Dairy Case

In determining that milk, butter, cheese and ice cream should remain free from control, the Board found two of the three conditions necessary to make recontrol mandatory.

It reported that the Department of Agriculture anticipates that milk will be in short supply and that regulation is enforceable and practicable, but it found that generally prices had not risen unreasonably above June 30 levels when subsidies were included.

Information received to date, the Board said, seems to evidence restraint and to show that in general prices have been in the neighborhood of the June ceiling plus subsidy.

The Board, however, added a warning to the dairy industry, asserting that "The Board is convinced that the public interest requires that undue price increases of this commodity be avoided."

It stated that it intends "to watch prices of milk and milk products" and will "reconsider its present determination if evidence appears that price increases since June 30 are unreasonable."

FARM FACTS AND FIGURES

OPA INCREASES MAXIMUM PRICES FOR FERTILIZERS

Washington, D. C. — Maximum prices for sales of superphosphate and of mixed fertilizers by manufacturers to farmers and dealers have been increased from 6 to 11% to reflect increased cost of superphosphate and higher freight rates in Amendment 1 to Second Revised OPA Regulation 135, effective August 9.

USDA ANNOUNCES PEANUT PURCHASE AND LOAN PROGRAM

The Department of Agriculture today announced purchase and loan support prices for farmers' stock peanuts of the 1946 crop at 90 percent of parity as of July 15, the beginning of the marketing year.

The following are base grade prices per ton for peanuts containing less than 3 percent damage and less than 6 percent foreign material; $174, Spanish and Valencias east of the Mississippi River; $172, Spanish and Valencias west of the Mississippi River; $157, Runners; and $170, Virginias. These base grade prices are for peanuts having a sound mature kernel content of 65 percent in the case of Virginias and Runners, and 70 percent in the case of Spanish and Valencias.

Premiums and discounts for peanuts containing less than 7 percent damage are similar to those applicable to the 1945 crop. Details of the program may be obtained from any one of the three peanuts grower cooperative associations: G. F. A. Peanut Association, Camilla, Ga.; Growers' Peanut Cooperative, Franklin, Va.; and Southwestern Peanut Growers' Association, Gorman, Texas.

FERTILIZER SALES

Fertilizer sales in North Carolina during the fiscal year that ended June 30, totaled 1,544,780 tons, or an increase of 78,499 tons over the previous fiscal year, it is announced by D. S. Coltrane, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Simultaneously, Coltrane announced that feed tonnage consumed in the State during the recently ended fiscal year totaled 839,443 tons, or an increase of 2,578 tons over the previous year. Coltrane said that he thought "it rather remarkable that we managed to get as much feed as we did in the State during the past year in view of the acute shortage of feed ingredients.

"Although figures for the fiscal year show a slight increase in the over-all feed picture, the consumption of feed tonnage in this State now is showing a marked decrease. In May, 1945, feed tonnage consumed totaled 57,282, and in June, 1945, it totaled 79,728. This, in contrast to the 57,409 tons consumed in May, 1946, and the 57,318 consumed last month."

Improve Your Tobacco

By
E. Y. FLOYD

AT harvest season, farmers feel as if they have had a struggle throughout the year and have a tendency to let down. However, one of the most important periods in tobaeco produetion is the harvesting and marketing season.

The color of tobaceo is greatly influenced by the moisture content of the leaf during the period immediately following curing. It is very important when tobacco is taken out of the barn to see that the leaves have sufficient moisture not to break, but not enough moisture to eause the leaf to redden or to mold when it is packed in bulk. This is a very simple suggestion but it is often ignored by farmers. There are times, of course, when it is difficult to get the right amount of moisture in the leaves.

The next important point in curing tobaeco is to see that the moisture content in the leaf is just right for grading and tying without breaking or molding when it is packed in bulk. Tobacco will look much better on the warehouse floor if the leaf has the right moistnre content when the tobacco is graded.

Another point before marketing, see that the tobacco is classed so that the blends and quality of the leaves show up to the best advantage when offered for sale. Many times tobacco is mixed, which means buyers will not pay as much for mixed tobacco as for tobacco properly classed. When mixed tobacco is bought it is paid for on the basis of the price for the lower grades. Usually the lower grades are in much smaller quantity than the better grades.

Farmers lose hundreds of thousands of dollars each year by not properly classing and handling their tobacco before marketing.

Caring For Curing Equipment

Immediately following curing, the tobacco flues should be taken up and oiled, with old cylinder oil, and placed on the tier poles. This will increase the life of the pipe many years, espeeially where the floor of the barn gets damp during the fall and winter. It is economical for the farmers to give their tobacco barn flues this extra care in order to assure them of the best results the following year.

After all the tobacco is sold, the pack barns and grading rooms should be well cleaned to get rid of all the old scrap tobacco.

Planning For New Crop

In thinking of the crop for the next year, it always pays to cut the stalks and turn out the stubbles immediately following harvest. This will reduee the insect problem and also aid considerably in keeping down diseases, since by destroying the stalks and suckers the period in which tobacco is grown in the field is made shorter.

Best tobacco farmers always have an adaptable rotation. This means they are planning in the fall to sow small grain as there are speeific dates to seed small grains for maximum results. Often the rotations which have weeds or some close growing crops are disced or turned in the late fall or early winter.

Selecting And Preparing Tobacco Beds

Good farmers also find it neeessary to have plenty of plants to plant their erop early. One of the best ways to accomplish this is by the use of permanent plant beds. These beds should be located in the very best loamy soil type so as to get protection from cold winds from the north and west. In other words, a southeastern exposure will always give earlier plants than a northern exposure. It is advisable for the permanent plant bed to be near a pond or stream. The grower should be reasonably sure the water contains no disease, that is no diseased tobacco fields were near in which surplus water drained in the pond or stream.

In early October the tobaceo beds should be prepared just as if they were to be seeded and then one pound of Cyanamid per square yard should be broadeast and worked into the soil to a depth of not over three or four inches. This will kill the weed seed and will greatly stimulate the growth of the young plants in the spring.

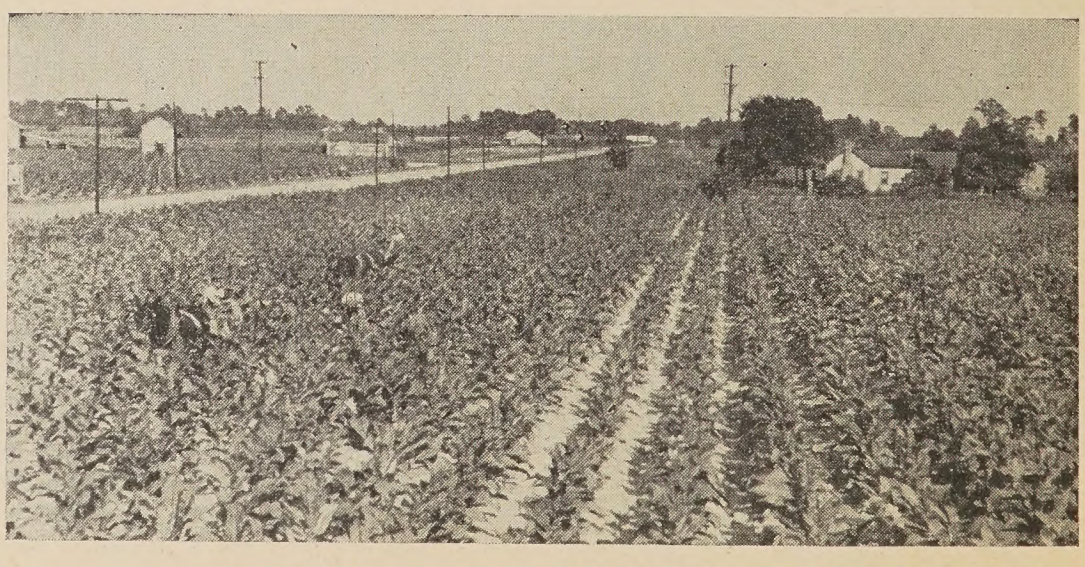
There is another mixture, one pound of Uramon and one-half pound of Cyanamid per square yard, if applied in the same manner, will not only kill weeds but will destroy any disease that might be in the old permanent plant bed. It may be difficult at this time to get the Uramon but in the near future there will be adequate amounts available for this use.

The important thing in getting good results from these treatments is to thoroughly prepare the bed before the Cyanamid or Uramon and then working it into the soil in a uniform manner. In about 90 days after either of the treatments have been used, provided the soil was wet soon after the material was mixed into the soil, the tobacco seed can be planted with safety. Be sure to mix the fertilizer in the first inch or inch and a half of soil. If the fertilizer is put in the plant bed as deep or deeper than the Cyanamid was mixed in the soil, there will not be much control of weeds. It is very important to watch these two steps if satisfactory results are to be obtained from Cyanamid or Uramon as a weed control.

Where producers treat their beds as described above and have an adequate water supply to water the beds when needed, it is not necessary to top dress the plant beds where a nor-

(Continued on Page 22)

Row on row, broad green leaves glistening in the sun.



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development

Durham Prepared for Huge Sales

THE Durham tobacco warehouses opened for the tobacco market on Monday, September 16th. According to L. G. Cheek, sales supervisor, Durham Tobacco Market, sales amounting to 55,000,000 pounds are expected.

Although there is no sure way of knowing what the average price will be for the 1946-47 season, Mr. Cheek predicted that it will be around $50 per hundred pounds. The average price last season totaled $44.33 per hundred pounds, he said.

As in pre-war days, the Durham market will have three sets of buyers this year working 15 hours a day, or five hours per set of buyers. The three first sales last Monday were held at Mangum, Liberty and Roycroft Warehouses.

Mr. Cheek declared, "As far as we know and expect, we have the best crop we have had in several years. The tobacco seems to be of very superior quality and the farmers are grading it more closely than during the war." He emphasized the importance of close grading and that the farmers will be well paid for their efforts if they grade closely. During the war the buyers took all the tobacco offered regardless of shape or color, but they are much more particular about the quality this season, he stated.

It was the hope of Mr. Cheek that there would be no further holiday periods declared or short sales during the season so that the market would run smoothly until all the tobacco is sold. He said that the warehouses are in good shape and operating nicely and that in many instances new scales have been installed. All the warehousemen and auctioneers are here and are greeting their old friends and are giving the best service in the history of the Durham tobacco market, he added.

Last year a total of 41,525,964 pounds of the golden leaf was sold on the Durham market at a total of $18,243,000. There is little doubt in the minds of the local tobacconists that this season will be even better in view of the way tobacco sales in markets previously in operation have gone this year.

Durham County's Tobacco Better This Year

According to W. B. Pace, Durham County farm agent, the quality of tobacco grown by Durham County farmers this season is much better than the quality grown last year. He said that not only is the quality superior to last year, but the total production is expected to exceed last year's production. Durham County is allotted 7,000 acres for the growing of the golden leaf, and it is expected that for every acre grown this year, more than 1,000 pounds of tobacco will be cured and brought to market.

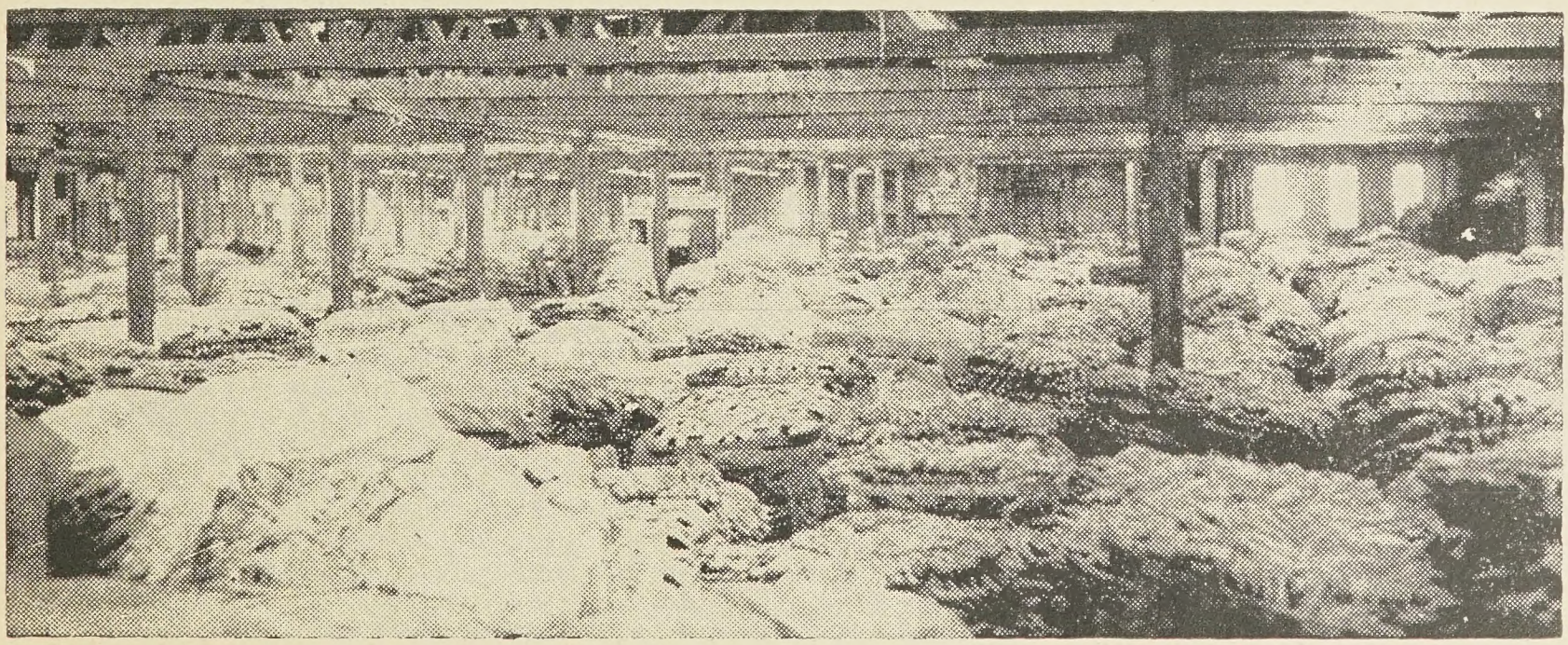
The farmers are optimistic about the quality of the leaf this season. According to Mr. Pace, every farmer contacted has agreed that his tobacco crop this year is the nicest grown in many years as far as color and quality are concerned.

The farm agent said that at the present time local farmers are grading their crops and practically all tobacco has been cured. The crop excells in quality and yield. He attributes this season's A-1 crop for the most part to the ideal weather conditions during the time the tobacco was ripening in July and August. The crop did not ripen as fast as in other years because of the showers, enabling the farmers to harvest the weed at the most advantageous time.

Local tobacco growers are grading closer this year because the markets that have already been operating show that buyers are paying attention to quality more than they have been in the last several years. Pace declared that the tobacco in Durham County is of such quality that it will sell for the best of prices. Many of the farmers have been on the Eastern markets and some were on the Georgia and South Carolina markets, and all have kept up with the radio and printed reports in various publications. From what they have been able to learn of the way tobacco has been selling this year, Pace said, it would seem that the local crop should bring top prices.

"This season it will pay to carefully sort out the tobacco," the local agent explained. "If poor grade is mixed with good tobacco, the whole lot will be pulled to a lower level. This is the first year since the beginning of the war that it is of most vital importance to grade carefully because prices for poorer grades are very low and prices for the better grades are higher than ever before," he said.

Failure to top and sucker tobacco results in the loss of about 179 pounds per acre, says the Tobacco Branch Experiment Station at Oxford.



Warehouse Scene on a Busy Day in Durham

Sweet Potato Council Formed

By JEANNE SIMMONS COOPER

IN a spirit of complete cooperation and thorough understanding, approximately 75 dealers processors, producers, extension and experiment station workers and commercial agricultural agents of North Carolina and South Carolina met on the 23rd of August. This meeting, held in Florence, S. C., was the beginning of what promises to be one of the most important organizations of the Carolinas. It is called "The Carolina Sweet Potato Council." The necessity for such a council has long been recognized by all parties interested in promoting the welfare of the sweet potato industry in this section. Its main function shall be to provide a medium through which dealers, growers and agricultural agencies may combine their efforts to bring the sweet potato industry into its own, whereby sweet potatoes will become a major crop of high quality.

This Council decided to adopt nine specific purposes. The first one is to encourage expansion of the commercial sweet potato acreage in suitable areas. Since the consumer has learned the value of the sweet potato and the many ways it can be used, the Council recognizes the importance of the sweet potato on the market. It realizes that more acres should be devoted to this crop and that with the increase in demand it will soon become one of the top ranking agricultural industries of the Carolinas.

The Council also recognizes the fact that a higher quality of sweet potato should be put on the market. It decided that this higher quality should be promoted by the use of improved practices in planting, cultivating, harvesting, curing and storing. In the last few years, science through agricultural research has made great strides in sweet potato culture and one of the aims of the Council will be the dissimulation of facts concerning these advance methods.

Another important purpose of the Council is to encourage producers in specialized seed and plant production. This will assure a dependable supply of high quality planting stock which, of course, is greatly needed to obtain the uniform high quality sweet potato that is so much in demand. The Council will give its complete support to these specialized seed producers by using and recommending the use of their production.

The development of new market outlets will be promoted by the Council. It proposes to accomplish this through the use of advertising and other media. It has long been known by experts that the sweet potato has an almost boundless possibility for consumption if the general public could only be made to recognize this fact. The Council has made one of its important nine purposes to see to it that the public does recognize the potentialities of the sweet potato.

For its fifth aim, the Council wants to stress the importance of developing the processing of sweet potatoes for human and livestock production. Its aim is to grade the potatoes, sending the highest grade to new markets to establish the reputation for fine potatoes, to save the next grade for consumption in the Carolinas and to use the lower grades for livestock. With great foresight, the Council has adopted this plan to promote a widespread reputation for a top quality crop and to assure utilization of the entire crop.

The need to keep members informed was not overlooked by the Council so it adopted the use of regular newsletters. These will be sent out to each member at regular intervals and will contain such pertinent information as crop conditions and market situations.

The Council will encourage needed research and sponsor legislation for the development and protection of the industry. It will also represent the united industry in all handling with the U.S.D.A. and other Governmental Agencies. Joined together in The Carolina Sweet Potato Council, dealers, processors and producers will have a large voice and carry added weight. Such union will give them much widespread recognition.

At the meeting in Florence the constitution and by-laws, previously prepared by an organized committee, were adopted and permanent officers were elected. The officers elected for the ensuing year were B. A. Garrell, Tabor City, N. C., president; S. M. Jones, New Bern, N. C., vice president; A. R. Howard, Wilmington, N. C., secretary; Ed H. Jones, Lake City, S. C., treasurer; and Messrs. Troy H. Cribb, Spartanburg, S. C., T. G. Gibson, Gibson, N. C., Ralph Sechler, Newton, N. C., and J. E. Durant, Lynchburg, S. C., as standing committee chairmen and members of the executive committee.

Any sweet potato dealer, processor, producer or interested professional

(Continued on Page 20)

Golden Nuggets Ready for the Market

Selling Milk in the Carolinas

By PAUL H. SHOAF

THE supply of fluid milk is so short and the demand so great in the Carolinas that a large quantity is being brought in from other states where their green pasture is limited to three months per year. This is a shameful situation because, geographically speaking, the Carolinas are ideal for dairying. In the Carolinas, farmers have an average of nine months green pastures, and some as many as twelve months.

If the farmers of these two states do not take advantage of this existing situation, they will by-pass a golden opportunity to enrich themselves and their state.

The Carolinas have been spoken of as the Nation's eeonomic problem number one. For years, our principal type of farming has been cash-crop farming, whereby farmers kept few livestock and sold the crops produced off the land. This type of farming is not only unsound where the farmers' chief dependenee of income is in cash crops but it also as a rule goes hand in hand with serious soil erosion, especially with free cultivated crops like cotton, tobaeco and corn. Past history shows that livestock prices and prices of livestock products remain more stable throughout the ups and downs of the agrieultural economic curve.

The south, with its rolling hills, rich lowlands, mild climate and well watered terrain presents to the farmer an unlimited opportunity for dairy farming.

Dairy farming does not require a vast amount of capital to start with. It can be, in most cases, broken down into a series of simple easy steps. For example, consider Mr. Beck of Davidson county. Interested in the year around benefits presented by dairy farming, Mr. Beck consulted his county agent as to how to begin.

The agent eneourgaed him and supplied him with a vast amount of expert information. Mr. Beck then called the fieldman at Coble Dairy Products, Inc., of Lexington, North Carolina, one of the largest dairies in the southeast. The fieldman, Mr. Alex Buchanan, an experienced dairyman, called on Mr. Beck, inspected his farm and listed the amount and type of equipment he would need to begin operations.

Mr. Buchanan, through his company, arranged financial aid to Mr. Beck to begin his dairy farm. The building of a small A-1 milk barn, new coolers installed, even helping him select and purchase his herd, all transacted speedily and easily with a minimum amount of cost to Mr. Beck. This is a clear cut picture of the swiftness and facility with which a dairy may be started.

The general farmer may ask, does dairy farming pay? Here is an example of what one farmer, age fifty-four and his son, age fourteen, accomplished on a 160 acre farm. In one year, they cared for twelve milk cows, raised 70% of the feed used and showed a gross income of $4,300 for the entire year.

The main thing that makes livestock farming in general sound and especially dairying, is the fact that by keeping cows on the farm, a farmer converts the raw materials produced sueh as hay, grain, pasture, etc., into a processed finished product. He adds his labor and, in a sense, the cow serves as a processing or manufacturing machine.

Another angle is that a large per cent of the fertility in the hay and grain is left on the farm in the form of stable manure, which when applied to the land, builds it up and improves its fertility. When a ton of lespedeza hay, for instance, is fed to a cow, she will return to the land, if the manure is properly handled, from 50 to 60 per cent of the fertility value in it. This roughly amounts to from $6.00 to $12.00 worth of plant food and organic matter. If this ton of hay is sold off the farm, the farmer is selling his soil fertility, so to speak.

MOW PASTURE WEEDS FOR BETTER GRAZING

Keeping down weeds and bushes in the pastures pays off in more and better grazing for livestock. With the increased amounts of fertilizers used on pastures, harmful plants grow faster, using more of the moisture and food needed by the grasses and clovers. The quality of grazing is lowered by weeds and bushes. Mowing should be done often enough to control weeds and stop their reseeding. Once the seed supply of annual weeds is destroyed, volunteer crops become smaller and easier to control.

Young Heifers on Bermuda Grass Pasture

—W. A. Tulley Farm, Lexington, N. C., Rt. 1. Four acres of this pasture kept 11 heifers through the month of June, 1942, in spite of very dry weather.

At the same time, he is getting less for the raw materials than if he sold a finished product like milk, which is worth considerably more. A smart farmer who produces hay and grain will not sell these raw materials directly from the farm but will keep livestock, add his labor, and multiply his returns by selling a processed product which may be in a milk can, a calf, or a steer's hide.

Dairy farming constitutes steady year round incomes, the chance to raise one's own pay by improving herds and methods, the easier work, confining, yes, but easier. The elimination of the middle man profits idea is appealing to dairy farmers too. In most farm commodities, the raw material is sold for a great deal less than what is asked for in the finished product. In dairying, the farmer is in possession of the finished product. The cow is his factory, feed and care his raw materials, the finished product, Grade A milk.

A tour through the country will bear out the observation that dairy farming improves the living standards. In the livestoek area you see better homes and farm buildings, better looking farms in a higher state of fertility which goes along with a higher standard of living and a higher per farm income. You find more land operated by owners which makes for stability and permanent agriculture. A famous minister once wrote a book on "The Rural Church." He analyzed 1500 different communities and their churches and found that the communities where livestock were kept had the best churches, the strongest membership and were the best supported. Our greatest nations have always been nations where the people kept livestock and consumed

(Continued on Page 20)

Beekeeping in North Carolina

By
FRANK B. MEACHAM

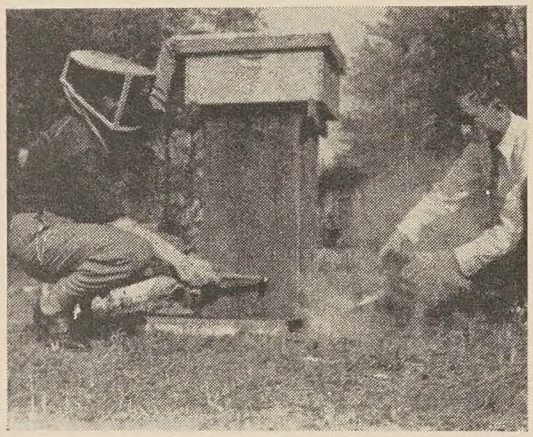
The keeping of bees is a relatively new and fascinating industry. Contrary to the opinion of most people, bees can be handled without the prevailing idea of stings and more stings. Like the keeping of every other kind of "farm animal," the keeper needs to know how. Read this interesting article and learn.

The author is attempting to prove that the right kind of bees with proper treatment will become real pets.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the name Honeybee usually brought up unpleasant memories associated with a sting. Today honeybees are associated with their delicious produet, honey; second, their aids in pollination of many useful plants. The suggestion to keep bees for both pleasure and profit has met with considerable approval. In addition to their normal production of some 5,500,000 pounds of honey in our state eaeh year, with a value to the beekeeper of over a million dollars, 100,000 pounds of beeswax is produeed with a market value of 41c a pound.

Bees As Pollinators

The bee is worth much more as a pollinator of agricultural crops, eausing the proper setting of fruits, and seed development. Some of our crops helped by honeybee visits are fruit crops — apple, blackberry, hueklеberry, cherry, cucumber, grape, muskmelon, peaeh, pear, strawberry, watermelon and tomato and seed crops—alfalfa, buckwheat, clovers, cotton, soybeans and vetches. The



Driving bees from the old box hive into the modern frame hive. Transferring process best done in the spring.

subjeet of plant pollination is very interesting, but spaee here will not permit a discussion of the subject. Honeybees offer great advantages over the other insect pollinators in that their numbers ean easily be eontrolled, and plenty of bees can be supplied when needed most. Some orchardists offer $3 to $5 per hive as rent for bees during fruit bloom.

Estimated Value Of Bee Industry

In addition to the values already mentioned, our beekeeping industry has a value of about $2,000,000. This includes the value of approximately 2,000 colonies or hives and other equipment used in eonnection with the industry.

Honeybees are not native to the United States but are believed to have been introduced from the tropies through Mexieo. At present there are several breeds or races of the common bee, but the Italian race seems to be the ehoice of most commereial honey produeers. They are good honey gatherers, fairly disease and enemy resistant and have mild tempers. Strains or mixtures of the Black or German raee are quite common in many seetions. They were introduced into the United States sometime before the Italians and seem to thrive well in this climate.

What Constitutes a Colony

A good working eolony of bees, at the beginning of the surplus honey season, should consist of 75,000 to 100,000 workers, a few hundred drones or male bees and one queen. There should be 12 or 15 modern brood frames of eggs and developing young in all stages, plenty of pollen or bee bread to furnish protein food for the young and a good supply of food otherwise. For best results, the honey supply for their own use should not fall below 15 pounds at any time.

Normally, there is only one fully developed female bee to the swarm, and she is known as the "queen." This is the mother of the colony and she does not, as a rule as many believe, exert any ruling influence over the others but only exerts by her presence, respect, and a quieting influence over all the "children." She is usually recognized by her long slender body, short wings, in comparison with body length, and the smooth plate on her back between the wings. The queen is a true egg-laying machine and ean lay her weight in eggs, or 1,000 to 1,500 every 24 hours. Her usefulness lasts for two or three seasons and she may be replaced in her old age by the bees, or the beekeeper.

Worker Bees

The worker bees are the most numerous and, as their name suggests, do all the home and field work. These duties consist of protecting the hive, eleaning house, feeding the

(Continued on Page 20)

MORE BEES — BETTER CROPS

To aid in providing more adequate pollination of legume forage crops, fruits and vegetables, the United States Department of Agriculture has included in this year's goals a proposal that colonies of bees in this country be increased by 8 percent.

Bees are old friends of mankind. What may prove to be man's most ancient work of art, a prehistoric painting in red found in a cave near Valencia, Spain, and supposed to be about fifteen thousand years old, shows a man surrounded by bees taking honey combs out of a hole in a cliff to place in a basket. Ever since, man has been enjoying this natural sweet and the by-product, beeswax.

The activity of bees as pollinating agents is considered to have 10 to 20 times the value of the honey and beeswax they produce. At least 50 crops depend upon bees for pollination or yield more abundantly when bees are working.

Fayetteville Fights On

By F. Earl Crawford

IN 1739 when a group of Scotchmen settled Campbelltown which is now Fayetteville, and chartered in 1783, they immediately established on the banks of the Cape Fear the original trading center of the Carolinas including a tobacco exchange market.

This group of patriots in establishing a tobacco market in the 1700's established the Carolinas' first tobacco market. It was accustomed in those days for people to drive in from distances as far as the mountains of Eastern North Carolina and exchange their crops for food necessities that had been transported up the Cape Fear River by boat.

Fayetteville since the early days had been considered a natural location for a progressive tobacco market, being located on the center of all cross roads of the Coastal Plain section. Not until June of this year 1946, did anyone make any definite steps to build a tobacco warehouse auction market in Fayetteville. At this time over the direction of the Chamber of Commerce's new President, F. Shelby Cullom, prominent banker, a movement was started to build warehouses for tobacco sales. Immediately plans were drawn, property was donated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and on June 1st, ground was broken for warehouses which have been termed by authorities to be the most modern in the tobacco business. Little did the officials of the Chamber of Commerce or Fayetteville's patriotic citizens realize the war that faced them in securing company buyers for the sales so that the market would be a success. With about $250,000 invested the market was opened with floor space of approximately 120,000 square feet on Augnst 1st with the opening of the Border Belt. A large group of speculator buyers was on hand for the opening and bought heavily and kept the prices high for a week; however, the situation grew tense and all markets had blocked sales. It was at this point that the Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of F. Earl Crawford, newly elected secretary, rallied citizens through mass meetings in an effort to secure company buyers. Thousands of telegrams and letters were sent out from the city. Committees by air and car visited the big companies, begging and pleading for buyers. The market survived, and the first company buyer hit the floor on Tuesday, August 13th, believe-it-or-not. Since that time company and commission buyers have increased to seven, which includes buyers for some of the larger companies. However, at this writing, Fayetteville still does not have buyers from several of the large companies. and Fayetteville, known as the Fighting City, carries on to secure this industry. Committees are at work solieiting the cooperation of the remaining companies, and the casual talk on the street includes every conceivable means of securing the companies not represented. Farmers of Cumberland County who grow 9,000,000 pounds of tobacco each year are also critical of the companies, because they have failed to send buyers to a market in Fayetteville.

Nearly 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco were sold in the first 20 days of the market, and at prices that were up to the average of the old established markets of the Border Belt and that of the Eastern Belt. Tobacco has been sold from Asheville, Winston-Salem, and as far away as Virginia with few tickets being turned and everybody happy. On the first two days of the opening not a single ticket was turned by any grower.

Fayetteville, known as the Fighting City from its birth, fights on for a full market and its citizens have already announced plans to build additional warehouses, prize rooms, storage and redrying plants.

WARRENTON, N. C. - - - A GROWING MARKET

Elated over prices which tobacco has brought on the floors in the southern border and eastern belts since they began opening the latter part of July, warehousemen, farmers and businessmen alike eagerly awai'ed the chant of the auctioneer here on Monday morning, September 16th, when the Warrenten market opened with the expectations of this becoming the best season, both from the standpoint of poundage and price, in the ancient history of the local market.

The Georgia, South Carolina and Border Belt markets opened with prices averaging better than 40 cents per pound and with the opening of the eastern Carolina markets several weeks ago the weed soared to heights above $50 per hundred.

Pleased over the auspicions openings of these other markets and looking upon them as a price barometer, farmers and warehousemen are anticipating averages here even higher than last season. Warren county has a very good tobacco crop this year when considered as a whole.

Not only are averages expected to be high, especially for the better tobacco which has been carefully graded, but the Warrenton market this year has more floor space than ever, due to the construction of the huge warehouse which has been built by Carroll and Currin.

The new warehouse, which is by far the largest here, gives Warrenton four warehouses to receive and sell tobacco, and due to its floor space, will have more selling time than any of the other warehouses. Boyd's ranks second in time allotment with Tarwater's coming last. Despite the time handicap, Farmers warehouse will again be operated this season by Edward Tarwater, proprietor.

Besides the changes brought about by the addition of another warehouse, which is to be known as Centre No. 2, there will also be some other changes in the Warrenton market this season. W. A. Grissom will be assosiated with D. G. Currin and R. K. Carroll in the operation of their two warehouses and Walker Burwell will be associated with W. N. Boyd in the operation of Boyd's warehouse. Government supervisors will be on the floors to regulate the sale of tobacco. New scales are to be used in weighing the baskets on all the floors and calculating machines have been added to the market which will enable warehouses to figure sales faster and with definite assurance of accuracy.

A. P. Edwards of Tennessee will auction at Boyd's and the Centre warehouses. It is expected that Farmers will have its own anetioneer.

In addition to Messrs. Carroll, Currin and Grissom, the personnel of Centre will be Miss Mabel Grissom, bookkeeper; Mrs. Mary Miller and Mrs. Ernest Brauer, who will figure farmers' bills; Dick Abbott at No. 1 and M. P. Carroll at No. 2 as floor managers; Clarence Edwards and M. F. Kearson, who will be in charge of the leaf; James Rivers, I. J. Jackson, Jr., and E. R. Overby, clerical help.

Mr. Boyd and Mr. Burwell will be assisted in the operation of their warehouse this season by Mrs. R. H. Bright as bookkeeper; W. E. (Billy) Perry, Jr., who will be in charge of the leaf; Mrs. A. C. Blalock and Mrs. Walker Burwell, who will figure farmers' bills; J. A. Dowtin, Jr., and J. B. Pritchard, Jr., weighers; Dock Thompson and Ronnie Wall, floor managers.

Believing time-buyers are keen-eyed...

we are convinced they are looking for facts. We believe they are not impressed with extravagant claims and a lot of tin-horn blowing. Therefore, here are facts about the Greensboro market served by WGBG, compared with Atlanta, Georgia.

	GREENSBORO *And 50 Mile Area*	ATLANTA *And 50 Mile Area*
Population (U. S. Census 1940)	1,182,891	1,141,401
Annual Wages	95,316,989	54,059,359

Do Not Overlook These Facts

Spot Your Spot Business Where It Can Really Pay Off

Here's what the FIGURES show in a HIGHLY COMPETITIVE market

The June 1946 CONLAN survey shows the GREENSBORO AUDIENCE is divided FAVORABLY with these percentages!

	Station WGBG	*Station "B"*	*Station "C"*	*Station "D"*	*Station "E"*	*Others*
Morning Periods	41.9	41.1	8.6	3.1	2.4	2.9
Afternoon Periods	35.2	40.8	13.5	4.6	2.7	3.2

This is PROOF that you get MORE AUDIENCE per DOLLAR

BURN-SMITH COMPANY, INC., NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY

WGBG GREENSBORO BROADCASTING COMPANY

1000 Watts — 980 Kilocycles

GREENSBORO, N. C. POST OFFICE BOX 2280

«WGBG»

Program Schedule for Radio Station WGBG For OCTOBER, 1946

This schedule is subject to change without notice.

SUNDAYS

7:30 Rev. Cleveland
7:45 Rev. Durden
8:00 Rev. Dorsett
8:30 The Salvation Army
8:45 McCluskey Bible Class
9:00 Rev. Fuller
10:00 Dr. Ham
10:15 Music
10:30 The Southernaires
11:00 W. Market Methodist Church
12:00 Rhythm Round-Up
12:30 Leonard Stokes
12:45 Music
1:00 Lutheran Hour
1:30 Sammy Kaye
1:55 World News
2:00 Rev. Gauldin
2:30 Gems of Melody
2:45 Treasury Salute
3:00 Silver Trumpet Choir
3:15 Music
3:45 Sam Pettengill
4:00 Stump the Authors
4:30 Right Down Your Alley
5:00 Darts for Dough
5:30 Music
5:45 Sign-Off

MONDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Music
6:15 Farm Features
6:25 World News
6:30 Rev. Wiggs
6:45 On the Band Stand
7:00 Dr. Michaelson
7:15 Yawn Patrol
7:50 World News
8:00 Morning Devotions
8:15 Yawn Patrol
8:50 World News
9:00 The Breakfast Club
10:00 My True Story
10:25 Betty Crocker
10:30 Hymns of All Churches
10:45 Music
11:00 Breakfast In Hollywood
11:30 Kellogg Home Edition
11:45 Ted Malone
12:00 Rhythm Round-Up
12:30 World News
12:45 Gurney Thomas
1:00 News by Baukhage
1:15 The Barry Wood Show
1:30 Uncle Henry
2:30 The Coke Club
2:45 Music
3:00 Ladies Be Seated
3:15 The 3:31 Club
4:00 Jack Berch Show
4:15 Try 'N Find Me
4:30 The 3:31 Club
5:00 Terry and Pirates
5:15 World News and Sports
5:30 Here's to Veterans
5:45 Sign-Off

TUESDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Music
6:15 Farm Features
6:25 World News
6:30 Rev. Wiggs
6:45 On the Band Stand
7:00 Dr. Michaelson
7:15 Yawn Patrol
7:50 World News
8:00 Morning Devotions
8:15 Yawn Patrol
8:50 World News
9:00 The Breakfast Club
10:00 My True Story
10:25 Betty Crocker
10:30 Hymns of All Churches
10:45 The Listening Post
11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood
11:30 Kellogg Home Edition
11:45 Music
12:00 Rhythm Round-Up
12:15 What's It Worth
12:30 World News
12:45 Gurney Thomas
1:00 News by Baukhage
1:15 Music
1:30 Barn Dance Music
2:30 The Coke Club
2:45 Music
3:00 Ladies Be Seated
3:15 The 3:31 Club
4:00 Jack Berch Show
4:15 Try 'N Find Me
4:30 The 3:31 Club
5:00 Terry and Pirates
5:15 World News and Sports
5:30 Treasury Salute
5:45 Sign-Off

WEDNESDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Music
6:15 Farm Features
6:25 World News
6:30 Rev. Wiggs
6:45 On the Band Stand
7:00 Dr. Michaelson
7:15 Yawn Patrol
7:50 World News
8:00 Morning Devotions
8:15 Yawn Patrol
8:50 World News
9:00 The Breakfast Club
10:00 My True Story
10:25 Betty Crocker
10:30 Hymns of All Churches
10:45 The Listening Post
11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood
11:30 Kellogg Home Edition
11:45 Ted Malone
12:00 Rhythm Round-Up
12:30 World News
12:45 Gurney Thomas
1:00 News by Baukhage
1:15 The Barry Wood Show
1:30 Uncle Henry
2:30 The Coke Club
2:45 Music
3:00 Ladies Be Seated
3:15 The 3:31 Club
4:00 Jack Berch Show
4:15 Try 'N Find Me
4:30 The 3:31 Club
5:00 Terry and Pirates
5:15 World News and Sports
5:30 VFW Program
5:45 Sign-Off

THURSDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Music
6:15 Farm Features
6:25 World News
6:30 Rev. Wiggs
6:45 On the Band Stand
7:00 Dr. Michaelson
7:15 Yawn Patrol
7:50 World News
8:00 Morning Devotions
8:15 Yawn Patrol
8:50 World News
9:00 The Breakfast Club
10:00 My True Story
10:25 Betty Crocker
10:30 Hymns of All Churches
10:45 The Listening Post
11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood
11:30 Kellogg Home Edition
11:45 Music
12:00 Rhythm Round-Up
12:30 World News
12:45 Gurney Thomas
1:00 News by Baukhage
1:15 Music
1:30 Uncle Henry
2:30 The Coke Club
2:45 Music
3:00 Ladies Be Seated
3:15 The 3:31 Club
4:00 Jack Berch Show
4:15 Try 'N Find Me
4:30 The 3:31 Club
5:00 Terry and Pirates
5:15 World News and Sports
5:30 Treasury Salute
5:45 Sign-Off

FRIDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Music
6:15 Farm Features
6:25 World News
6:30 Rev. Wiggs
6:45 On the Band Stand
7:00 Dr. Michaelson
7:15 Yawn Patrol
7:50 World News
8:00 Morning Devotions
8:15 Yawn Patrol
8:50 World News
9:00 The Breakfast Club
10:00 My True Story
10:25 Betty Crocker
10:30 Hymns of All Churches
10:45 The Listening Post
11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood
11:30 Kellogg Home Edition
11:45 Ted Malone
12:00 Rhythm Round-Up
12:30 World News
12:45 Gurney Thomas
1:00 News by Baukhage
1:15 The Barry Wood Show
1:30 Uncle Henry
2:30 The Coke Club
2:45 Music
3:00 Ladies Be Seated
3:15 The 3:31 Club
4:00 Jack Berch Show
4:15 Try 'N Find Me
4:30 The 3:31 Club
5:00 Terry and Pirates
5:15 World News and Sports
5:30 Excursions in Science
5:45 Sign-Off

SATURDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Music
6:25 World News
6:30 Rev. Wiggs
6:45 On the Band Stand
7:00 Dr. Michaelson
7:15 Yawn Patrol
7:50 World News
8:00 Morning Devotions
8:15 Yawn Patrol
9:00 Wake Up and Smile
9:30 Columbia Record Shop
10:00 Children's Bible Story Period
10:15 Eyes on the Future
10:30 Junior Junction
11:00 Rev. Wiggs
11:30 Rhythm Round-Up
11:45 Voice of the Army
12:00 Gurney Thomas
12:30 World News
12:40 The 3:31 Club
1:45 Football Games
4:30 Duke Ellington
5:00 Music
5:30 Football Scores
5:45 Sign-Off

SELL
YOUR
Tobacco
in
Burlington

IN THE CENTER
of the
Old Belt

-B-

4 Large
Modern
Warehouses

-B-

EXPERIENCED
WAREHOUSEMEN

-B-

A Good Town
To Shop In

-B-

YOUR BUSINESS IS
APPRECIATED

Grange Gleanings . . .

Tobacco Time

A tobacco marketing holiday was observed through September 5th affecting eastern and border belts. This action was taken after reports of congestion in redrying plants were received. Flue-cured tobacco growers are urged to participate in the Stabilization Corporation. Farmers are losing thousands of dollars each day, where tobacco drops below the loan figure, simply because they are not informed of the advantages and opportunities that the loan offers. Growers may participate by becoming stockholders in the Corporation. For full information write the Secretary-Treasurer, Flue Cured-Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation, Raleigh, North Carolina or the State Grange Office. The Grange is sponsoring meetings for the purpose of explaining the objectives and operating plans of the Corporation.

Recontrol or DeControl

The price DeControl board, in session for a week hearing arguments for and against controls on meat, milk, dairy products and grain, faced a most difficult task. They should be commended for adhering very closely to the principles as set up by Congress in the law. While we fear that the recontrol of meat will result in less meat for the consumer and stimulate black market activity, we strongly urge that all groups cooperate to safeguard the economy.

The DeControl Board has the power to reinstate controls on milk and dairy products at any time these products should rise unreasonably on the uncontrolled market. Agricultural groups have a definite obligation to cooperate in maintaining reasonable prices so far as possible in order that a free economy can be maintained.

The Executive Committee of the State Grange, meeting in Asheville, sent an urgent request to the board asking that milk, dairy products, grain and other farm produce remain uncontrolled.

Grain Restrictions Eased

An easing of domestic grain has been announced by Secretary Anderson as a result of bumper grain crops now being harvested. The 80 per cent flour extraction order was cancelled effective September 1st and production of the 72 per cent extraction will again be permitted. Good hot biscuits will be served again!

School Days

North Carolina boys and girls will soon be back in the classrooms! Miss Ethel Perkins, Executive Secretary of the N. C. Education Association, has announced that pupils in many rural schools in the state will be instructed by high school graduates because of the lack of adequate salaries to attract qualified teachers. 711 teachers holding sub-standard certificates have been employed for the 1946-47 school year. The only guarantee that your child and mine will have the right kind of teacher is to pay adequate salaries; this fact we cannot disregard.

State 4-H Club Week Successful

More than 1300 promising boys and girls met at Raleigh for their 14th annual 4-H Club week using as their theme, "Living to Preserve World Peace." Mr. L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club Leader, his staff and the Officers at the State 4-H Council did a magnificant job in arranging an instructive and inspirational program. Miss Eleanor Barber, former Juvenile Grange leader in Rowan county, is now the very efficient Assistant State 4-H Club leader. Congratulations and best wishes, Eleanor!

Kay Kyser At Good Health Meeting

An executive session of the N. C. Good Health Association was held recently in Raleigh at which time Kay Kyser, Rocky Mount, radio star and bandleader, was featured guest. Kyser was presented by Dr. I. G. Greer. Speaking for about an hour, mostly in a serious vein with only occasional injections of characteristic humor, Kyser expressed his interest in the program of the Health Association and challenged the group to go forward in their efforts. The Grange was represented by the State Master.

WOMEN AS LEADERS

The capacity of women for organization leadership often finds proof in the Granges of the country, coming from nearly every state. The latest example is from North Carolina, and the lady referred to is Mrs. Margaret H. Caldwell, who this year succeeded her husband, Harry B. Caldwell, as master of the North Carolina State Grange.

The first six months of the year has seen a great advance in North Carolina Grange work and already 30 new subordinate units have been organized, with a revival of interest all down the line. This puts the state far in the lead over all others and reflects strongly the progressive character of Mrs. Caldwell's leadership.

Besides her responsible position as Grange leader, Mrs. Caldwell looks well to her household duties, guides the conduct of two growing sons and takes an active part in the civic and religious affairs of her home community of Greensboro. Previously she was superintendent of the Juvenile department of the National Grange.—National Grange Clip Sheet.

Farm Bureau . . .

Anchored in the Grass Roots

A million farm families banded together in the American Farm Bureau, with organizations in 45 states and most of the counties therein, represent a mighty force to protect and promote the educational, social and economic welfare of agriculture and to bring about greater unity amongst producers of all major commodities organizations.

Experience has definitely proved that all organizations find it desirable and necessary to use committees to solve special problems or to do special jobs. This holds true for the AFBF since Farm Bureau members have many problems relating to particular commodities which they produce as individuals in addition to the broader economic or political problems in which all farmers have an interest. Therefore, Farm Bureau organizations from the local to the national level must have an intelligent understanding of commodity problems and should obtain suggestions from producers and their commodity associations for the effective solution of such problems.

The most practical way to do this appears to be through commodity committees of the county, state and national organizations, as well as on a regional basis when that is deemed necessary. Such committees must be active in determining and analyzing commodity problems and trends and should assume the responsibility of developing programs for their solution for consideration of Farm Bureau boards of directors.

Fundamentals

How can commodity committees proceed in order to do this job? There is no plan; however, there are a few fundamentals which might be helpful. These are as follows:

1. The committee should not be too large in number to make it difficult to get together, but it should be representative of the important sections of the particular industry in the area. Membership need not be limited to Farm Bureau members, but should include the leaders of other groups which have a direct interest in the commodity. Every opportunity should be given to invite key men of the industry to participate in developing a sound program. Representatives of public agencies may be included as advisory members when desired.

2. The Farm Bureau organizations should sponsor the committees and should acquaint the members with their responsibilities and relationship to the entire commodity program and organizations involved, from the county level to the national level. Adequate arrangements should be made, through agricultural colleges and other dependable sources, for statistics and other factual material related to the commodity and its problems.

3. Committee members should be invited to list the problems of the industry and to develop a program for the solution of a limited number in the order of their importance and the feasibility of their solution. Some problems will require additional research and information which should be secured from research or other agencies in position to render assistance of this character.

Other problems will require further discussion and consideration with other producers and commodity groups, as well as with organizations of processors, distributors, retailers and others who have a direct interest in the commodity and its problems. It must be recognized that many future problems of producers will relate to distribution and that new steps and relationships will have to be developed to solve such problems. Special effort should be made to concentrate on those subjects which can best be handled by group action.

4. Subjects of a local nature should be handled by county or other local committees. Those which are of a state or regional nature should be passed on to state or regional committees for study and recommendations; and only problems of national scope should be passed on to the national committees, after clearance with Farm Bureau boards of directors. However, this is not intended to limit the initiative of the national commodity committees in taking action within their proper field of activities.

State Committees

State Commodity committees function much on the same basis as local or county committees except that county Farm Bureaus should be invited to submit problems and suggestions and key individuals within the state representing the commodity should be called on to serve at least in an advisory capacity to the state committee. The state committee has a definite responsibility in bringing about unity in agriculture and should obtain the cooperation of representatives of commodity organizations within its state. The state college should be invited to take a leading part in developing facts and information for use of committees.

It is not necessary that committees meet at regular intervals; however, they should meet at least once or twice a year, preferably in advance of or during the annual meetings of the Farm Bureaus. The committees should be made to feel that they are responsible for looking out for interests of the producer of the commodity at all times and should be encouraged to meet whenever an important problem arises whether it be production, disease control, marketing or public relations.

The success and work of the commodity committees will be measured not only by the type of individual serving on the committee but by the assistance and leadership provided by the Farm Bureau. They are a very important wheel in the Farm Bureau machine. Their responsibilities are great and the opportunities for service many.

(Continued on Page 19)

SELL YOUR TOBACCO

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FROZEN FOODS

The Modern Preserver

Quick freezing of foods is changing our eating habits and making possible better year-round eating diets. Flavor and nutritive values are practically unchanged from the garden and orchard fresh product.

By
MRS. MARY L. MCALLISTER

HOME-GROWN strawberries to make shortcake for Thanksgiving or Christmas dinner sounds good, doesn't it? How about peaches, fried chicken and garden fresh vegetables to tempt lagging appetites? Is this possible, one asks? Many families are answering the question by using freezing as a method of food preservation. The method of quick freezing foods is changing our eating habits and making possible better year-round diets. It is providing us with fruits and vegetables whose color, texture, flavor and nutritive values are practically unchanged from the garden fresh product. With freezing facilities available it is no longer necessary to wait for "butchering weather" to slaughter animals. They may be slaughtered at any time and used when desired.

Vegetables and Fruits Suitable For Freezing

Vegetables suitable for freezing include asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, peas, sweet corn cut off the cob, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cauliflower and spinach. Vegetables usually eaten raw for their crisp texture and flavor as tomatoes, celery, cucumbers, and lettuce are not satisfactorily frozen.

The fruits suitable for freezing are peaches, cherries, berries of all types and figs.

Have you as a homemaker had a storage space to become filled when there were still articles to be stored? This can easily happen with your freezer locker. Freezer locker space is valuable and you will find it well worth your time to sit down and make a written plan for its use the year round. With a plan, foods for freezing can be selected on a seasonal basis. The quantity of each product to be frozen can also be planned. In determining the amount of any one food to be saved, think of the number of times in one week you can serve the food and have your family really enjoy it. Also consider the amount of food you have saved by one of the other preservation methods as canning, drying, brining, and storing. Several methods of preservation should be used to overcome monotony in flavor and texture of any one food. List first on your freezing preservation plan those foods whose quality and flavor are injured by other methods of preservation and those which are available for only a short season. Without a plan, the locker space may be filled with the first products of the season, with no space

left for a good crop of late vegetables and fruits. The plan should also include the meats, poultry, eggs, and fish to be frozen during the year.

Preparation For Freezing

The preparation of products for freezing is a simple procedure but it is necessary to follow directions carefully in order to have high quality frozen products. Do not expect miracles to take place in the freezing process. Freezing does not improve the quality of a fruit or vegetable, it simply retains original qualities. In preparing fruits and vegetables for freezing observe the following precautions:

Start with fresh produce of the highest quality.

Select products at the stage when they are perfect for table use. Prepare fruits and vegetables for freezing immediately after harvesting.

(If you have to hold them before freezing, keep them in a refrigerator at 32 to 45 degrees F. Vegetables rapidly lose their tender texture and fine flavor and some vitamin value unless refrigerated.)

Fruits and vegetables should be prepared ready for cooking or serving.

Blanching or Scalding of Vegetables Necessary

Blanch (scald) all vegetables to reduce destruction of vitamins and to maintain the texture and flavor of the product.

Freeze prepared and packaged foods without delay.

All vegetables should be dipped in boiling water and then promptly cooked in water before packaging and freezing. This treatment known as blanching (scalding) is necessary to stop the action of naturally occurring enzymes and to prevent losses in flavor, color and texture during storage.

For blanching in boiling water (this is easiest for home use), use one gallon of boiling water to a pound of vegetable. The vegetable should be placed in a fine mesh wire basket or cheesecloth bag for ease in handling. Dip the basket or bag containing the vegetable into vigorously boiling water. Start counting blanching time when the water begins to boil after the vegetables have been immersed and blanch for the recommended time. Move the basket or bag about in the water to obtain uniform blanching.

Cooling, Labelling and Maturity Of Products To Use

Cool the product in cold water immediately after blanching. If run-

ning water is not available, use ice if possible to cool the water. When cooled thoroughly, remove the vegetable and drain. After the cooled vegetables have drained thoroughly, pack into containers to within one-half inch of the top. Label each container with name of product, date packaged, and freeze immediately.

Fruits that are fully ripe and sound make the most satisfactory product. Unnecessary handling of fruits should be avoided, but they must be sorted and washed carefully. Fruit undergoes rapid changes in flavor, color, and in the content of certain vitamins upon exposure to air after preparation for freezing. Packing fruits in dry sugar or sugar syrups helps greatly in reducing these changes. If the fruit is to be used as an uncooked dessert, the syrup pack is superior to the dry sugar pack. Generally, the packing of fruit without either syrup or sugar is not recommended.

Food Containers Are Important

Containers for packaging fruits and vegetables should be liquid tight, moisture and vapor proof, and in many cases, air tight. The containers should impart no flavor or odor to the food. They should be easy to handle and seal and should not take up too much space in the locker. The types of containers commonly used in freezer lockers, include the following: cardboard boxes fitted with moisture-vapor proof, heat sealing cellophane or paper liners; heavily waxed cylindrical and tub shaped cardboard containers, and tin cans. Most freezer locker plants sell containers made especially for locker use. In buying containers consider the size of the family and the number of servings needed for a package.

The community picnic is again coming into its own, thanks to extra gas and the Family Life Relations Department at State College under the direction of Virginia Sloan Swain.

MAJOR CROPS SHOW GAINS IN JULY

The United States Crop Reporting Board, in its estimate of crop production based on August 1 conditions, shows sharp increases in most major grains over its July 1 forecast.

Corn production was placed 3,496,820,000 bushes, against 3,488,000,000 a month ago; oats 1,498,878,000, against 1,471,000,000; barley 250,820,000, against 230,278,000; soybeans 186,123,000, against 192,000,000 (final 1945); all wheat 1,160,366,000, against 1,132,000,000.

FAIR EXHIBITORS URGED TO MAKE ENTRIES EARLY

Officials of the Greensboro Fair Association this week mailed premium lists to all previous fair exhibitors and urged new agricultural and livestock contestants to arrange for their entries early in September. Entries may be made by contacting Mrs. Clyde Kendall, assistant manager of the fair at Greensboro 3-2083.

Mrs. R. G. Troxler has been appointed General Director of Agricultural exhibits, and Mr. J. I. Wagoner, Guilford County Agent, will be in charge of the Livestock Department.

The Greensboro Fair, "Carolina's Greatest Event", will open on Monday, October 7, and continue for one entire week. Feature attraction for opening day will be "Guilford County on Parade." In addition to a repeat performance of the best of last year's events, the fair will sponsor a brand new idea in outdoor entertainment, called "Derby on Ice." Although fair officials are keeping the nature of this new spectacle a deep, dark secret, it was learned that this will be the first time "Derby on Ice" has been presented at any fair in the country.

Patrons of the Midway will again be entertained by a showing of the Johnny J. Jones Exposition . . . "The Show Beautiful."

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Fall Gardens

By H. R. NISWONGER

NOW is the time to begin preparing the soil for a fall garden, securing seed and planning to begin planting the seed and setting of plants about August 1. The preparation of the soil should consist (1) removing all large weeds before plowing. Don't plow these under, as there will not be enough time for them to decay before planting seed. (2) Apply barnyard or poultry house fertilizer, broadcasting at the rate of 3 to 5 wheelbarrow loads of well rotted stable manure or a bushel of poultry manure to 300 square feet. (3) Plow six to eight inches deep, pulverizing the soil thoroughly. (4) Apply four to five pounds of a good garden or the Victory Garden fertilizer per hundred feet of row, in addition to the barnyard or poultry fertilizer.

How to Prepare Poultry House and Barnyard Fertilizer

The following tables show the proper proportions of poultry, horse and cow manures to mix with phosphoric acid and potash to make a good garden fertilizer.

	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*
Poultry Manure	800			Cow Manure	2660
Superphosphate	75	Horse Manure	1000	Superphosphate	40
Muriate of Potash	18	Superphosphate	95	Muriate of Potash	14
Total	893	Total	1095	Total	2714

Each of the three combinations is equivalent to 200 pounds of a good grade of commercial fertilizer so far as plant nutrients is concerned.

*PLANTING DATES

Vegetables to Plant	*Tidewater and Eastern Carolina*	*Middle Piedmont and Western Carolina*	*Days of Maturity*
Beets for Roots and Greens	August 1 to September 1	August 1 to 15	60 to 70
Broccoli	August 1 to 10	August 1 to 10	55 to 65
Carrots	August 1 to 15	August 1	70 to 80
Collard (Plants)	August 1 to 15		100
Celery (Plants)	August 1	August 1	120
Corn (Golden Cross Bantam)	August 1	Aug. 1 (Piedmont)	80 to 90
Kale	August and September	Sept. 10 to Oct. 1	60 to 75
Lettuce (Leaf)	August	September	50
Tendergreen	August 15 to September 15	September 1	30 to 40
Onion Sets (Potato Var.)	October 1 to 15	October 1 For 1947 Spring Onions	
Spinach (Winter Var.)	August and November	Aug. and Sept.	40 to 50
Snap Beans	August 1 to 20	August 1 to 10	45 to 65
Turnips for Roots and Greens	August 1 to 10	Aug. 15 and Sept.	50
Tomatoes (Plants)	August 1		100
Rutabagas	August 1 to 10	August 1	90

*The above planting dates are approximate and can be modified according to information secured from local experienced gardeners who have been successful in growing a fall garden.

ANCHORED IN THE GRASS ROOTS

(Continued from Page 15)

Commodity committees do not make Farm Bureau policy. They are advisory to the Boards of Directors and as such may guide the Boards in adopting sound programs. It might be well to review the following objectives of national commodity committees as approved by the A.F.B.F.

1. To advise that Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

2. To give greater service in the various commodity fields. Many commodity problems are independent of broad legislation, and so a particular kind of service is needed by these producers.

3. To cooperate with existing farm organization in commodity fields. This is highly important since in no sense is the Farm Bureau proposing competition but rather a closer working relationship out of which better understandings and more coordination of effort can come.

4. Out of these better understandings and greater coordination will come a more unified voice on commodity problems. The alternative is to have a host of spokesmen for agriculture, many of whom will be offsetting the work of others, and thus defeating the opportunity of agriculture to get results.

5. Through this coordination and better understandings, the weight of all organized agriculture may be placed in support of programs that are generally accepted.

6. To suggest research in various commodity fields to the United States Department of Agriculture, the various land-grant colleges and others.

7. To furnish producers in the various commodity fields with a spokesman on administrative problems within such agencies as (OPA and) the United States Department of Agriculture.

8. To outline the program of the National Commodity Conferences at the time of the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

As the nation enters the post war period, such commodity committees can be of real effective service in meeting the numerous problems of production and distribution which must be solved successfully if the producers and consumers aof this country are to have the opportunity to benefit from the wonderful productive capacity of the United States. Agriculture can only be truly prosperous as a whole when all of its important segments are producing and distributing their output with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of waste and expense.

U. S. civilians ate 10 to 15 percent more food in World War II than in World War I, and the average diet was much better.

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BEEKEEPING IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued from Page 10)

queen and the young, as well as keeping the hive cool or warm as conditions require. They collect from the field the hive needs in propolis or bee glue—pollen, water, and nectar from which honey is made. It requires 21 days for workers to develop from the egg. They learn to fly in about two weeks. The span of life is six weeks in warm weather and six months in winter. The drone, or male bee, is of short stocky type with a large hairy body and big eyes. Their main or sole duty is that of the male in other groups of animals. Drones do no work but live on the fat of the land when the hive is prosperous. They hatch from infertile eggs, having no father but a grandfather on their mother's side. They develop in 24 days from the egg, and live only a few weeks.

Beekeeping Fascinating And Profitable

Beekeeping is considered a very fascinating and profitable pursuit, but is by nature rather selective. One interested in the outdoors and living things will perhaps make a success with this phase of agricultural work.

Furthermore, one should study the field of scientific beekeeping so as to be better fitted to solve the many problems that are sure to arise. The fundamental objective in commercial beekeeping practices is to locate near a good nectar supply, have good strong populous colonies with plenty of available space in which to store the honey, and to keep the storing instinct predominant in their behavior. This all involves modern methods and equipment.

Honeybees in nature store honey for their own need and man comes along and creates a condition so favorable that they store much more than needed for their livelihood. Man then removes this surplus for his own use. The need of the bees should always be considered, or you will surely "kill the goose that laid the golden egg," much to your sorrow when the next crop of honey is due.

Opportunities Offered

North Carolina offers a great opportunity for successful beekeeping, both for honey and for the production of bees and queens, to market. There are several successful queen breeders in the state selling hundreds of queens to head hives all over the country at a price of $1 to 25c each. This is a specialized branch of bee culture, but is not so difficult to master.

Both the Carolinas have a profusion of wild flowers that yield large supplies of honey. There are also great nectar possibilities from cultivated plantings used in connection with other phases of agriculture, such as soil improvement, hay production, and pasture.

Divisions Of State On Basis Of Nectar Supplies

North Carolina is divided into three divisions. The eastern section has its wild flora-like gallberry, huckleberry, blackgum, tupelo, blackberry and holly, all very desirable for honey production. In the central section tulip poplar, clover, blackberry, privet, persimmon, vetch, black locust and fall aster furnish large amounts of nectar. In western North Carolina the important honey plants are tulip poplar, black locust, basswood, aster, persimmon, sweet clover and the famous sourwood.

At this time the future for scientific beekeeping looks very encouraging. The demand for honey, beeswax and bees far exceeds the available supply. Only a small amount of the available honey supply is harvested. due to lack of bees and the proper storing conditions at the right time and place. War time conditions have created such a demand for beekeeping products that much of this demand will remain permanent. The industry is new and subject to expansion and improvement.

Note of Correction

We regret that, through oversight, the city of *Rocky Mount, N. C.*, was given as the address of John F. Hobbs Stock Yards, in our August issue. Of course, it should have been the city of *Goldsboro, N. C.*

Selling Milk in the Carolinas

(Continued from Page 9)

livestock products in their diet. No great nation or civilization has ever arisen from a populace of vegetarians.

Because dairying is rapidly taking its place as an important industry in the south, more and more farmers are needed to recognize the inherent possibilities and growth of this phase of farming and to get in on the ground floor. For these farmers, dairying will be a wise and solid investment in their future and the future of their state.

A month's difference in the seeding of an oat crop may mean 100 percent difference in yield with the same fertilization.

Sweet Potato Council Formed

(Continued from Page 8)

agricultural worker is eligible for active membership in the Council. The by-laws adopted at Florence provide for annual membership dues of $50 for dealers and processors and $2 for producers and agricultural workers. It was agreed that any person applying for membership and paying the annual dues within a period of 30 days would be considered Charter Members. Application for membership accompanied by dues for one year should be mailed to Mr. Ed H. Jones, Treasurer, Lake City, S. C.

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IMPROVE YOUR TOBACCO

(Continued from Page 6)

mal application of two pounds of a 4-9-3 fertilizer is applied. Growers who have followed these suggestions have been successful in growing fine plants.

Blue Mold

In recent years blue mold has been quite destructive to tobacco plants but farmers have demonstrated throughout the entire flue-cured area that it can be prevented or controlled, if known control measures are used. One of the most popular spray measures is fermate. This material gives very satisfactory results and some farmers last season were able to keep the mold in check even though they started their spray treatment after the first sign of blue mold was noticed in the seed bed. For best results one pound of fermate dust should be dissolved in 50 gallons of water. After this material is thoroughly mixed it usually requires five to eight gallons per one hundred square yards depending on the size of the plants. No injury has been noted when heavier applications were applied to the plants.

One of the essential steps in the control of blue mold is to have good spray equipment. One of the best for the average farmer is the regular fruit tree barrel type spray which normally develops 500 pounds of pressure.

There are a number of other good spray mixtures which are just as effective as fermate in the control of blue mold; in fact, dithane when properly mixed with zinc and lime seems to be a little better fungicide than fermate.

The gas treatment is usually a little more expensive because of the heavy cover required to spread over the old canvas. Paradichlorobenzene is the material used for the gas treatment.

For full details on sprays or the gas treatment for controlling blue mold, it is always best to check with the county agent, who keeps informed on the latest findings as to rate of application and materials that do the most effective job of disease control.

Soil Type

Tobacco soil should be of a sandy loam, well drained and uniform in type. Even though tobacco should not normally be planted immediately following a legume crop in the tobacco rotation, it is essential to build up the soil with organic matter to the point that the physical condition of the soil is good, then the bacterial action on the plant food will be quicker and more constant under average seasonal conditions.

Fertilizer

The tobacco crop is one that requires a liberal application of fertilizer, or 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of a 3-9-6 where approximately 5,000 plants are set per acre. Where a larger number of plants are set per acre or higher topping practiced, it is often profitable to use from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds per acre. On the light sandy soils where the fertilizer materials leach readily, it is very profitable to use two-thirds of the fertilizer in the row before planting and one-third about 20 days after transplanting as a side dresser. In recent years, on the average sandy loam type tobacco soils where the broad type tobacco has been planted; such as, the 400 series or the yellow special, top dressing with a complete fertilizer of 5-5-20 has been helpful. Where the above recommended varieties and fertilization were used, a majority of the farmers in North Carolina increased their tobacco yields from 712 pounds per acre in the period 1926 to 1930 to 1,031 pounds for the period 1941-45.

Cultivation

Tobacco should be cultivated as early as it begins to grow and continue about every ten days until a few days before the majority of the tobacco is ready to top. Each cultivation should be so arranged that more soil will be added to the stalk and the middles scattered. This will aid the tobacco plant, while it is young, to put out a sufficient root system to give the plant continuous growth during the period when the leaf is being formed.

Worms, Insects, And Topping

Worms and insects should be poisoned to prevent leaf injury. Tobacco should be topped as soon as the seed pods begin to show and suckers should be removed when they are three to four inches long. Where the worms are not poisoned, tobacco is not topped and suckered, the yield and quality is usually injured. Experience has shown that farmers lose from one-fourth to one-third of their value by not following these practices.

If the suggestions outlined are followed in North Carolina and a greater part of the flue-cured area, on an average the quality of tobacco produced will exceed that produced anywhere in the world.

1946 Tobacco Price Support Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the price support program for 1946 crops of flue-cured, fire cured, Burley, Maryland, dark air-cured, cigar filler, and cigar binder tobaccos.

The program is essentially the same as the 1945 program except in the case of flue-cured tobacco where purchases were made to stabilize prices and obtain requirements of British Empire countries, military requirements delivered under lend-lease, and civilian requirements sold for cash. This year these countries will resume purchases through regular trade channels. Therefore, on the 1946 crop of flue-cured tobacco, loans will be made only for the purpose of supporting prices in accordance with provisions of existing legislation.

Loan rates to cooperating producers will be 90 percent of the parity prices on flue-cured, Burley, Maryland, cigar filler and cigar binder tobaccos. For firecured tobacco these rates will be 75 percent of the Burley rate. For dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco the rates will be 66-2/3 percent of the Burley rate.

Funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be used to make the loans, and operations will be conducted under supervision of Tobacco Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

Support Prices for Flue-Cured Tobacco

The Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation, a grower organization obtained through the joint efforts of the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and other farm groups, with headquarters in Raleigh, will provide support prices for flue-cured tobacco over the entire belt.

The objective of the corporation is to make it possible for tobacco growers to obtain government loans, whenever it is to their advantage to do so. This tobacco, unlike many other agricultural commodities, cannot be packed and placed in an acceptable condition for loans by individual farmers. The corporation provides this service.

Grower members place their tobacco on the auction floor in the regular manner. If the price bid is not greater than the government loan rate, the tobacco may be marked for the corporation, with the farmer obtaining the loan rate from the warehouseman.

If the tobacco is later sold at a net gain, any additional amount above the government loan rate and operating expenses will be distributed pro-rata to the organized growers. If the tobacco cannot be sold for a net gain, there will be no liability on the part of the grower, since the loan is "nonrecourse."

Grazing Crops for Poultry

By
R. S. DEARSTYNE *and* P. H. KIME

THERE exists no problem more important in poultry husbandry than that of supplying an ample supply of succulent green feed for as great a portion of the year as possible. This is one of nature's natural and best foods for poultry as well as other stock, and which if lacking must be supplied by feed supplements to make up the deficiency. This process is uneconomical in many cases if all factors be considered.

Essentials of Desirable Grazing Crop

1. It must be tender, succulent, low in fiber, easily digested and relished by the birds.

2. It must supply abundant grazing and remain tender over the greatest period of time.

3. The cost of production must be relatively low.

One of the most important points in growing grazing crops is to maintain a constant supply of tender succulent growth. To secure this the crop must make a rapid growth, and continue to grow over a long period.

Crops for Fall, Winter And Spring Grazing

ITALIAN RYE GRASS: This crop may be grown successfully in nearly every county in the state. It remains green and continues to grow throughout the winter and is not injured by zero weather. It is best adapted on well-drained loam, sandy loam, and clay loam soils, and does fairly well on clay soils.

A firm, well-prepared seed bed is essential in order to secure quick germination and rapid growth. Satisfactory stands have been secured by seeding on permanent grass sod, but this method is not recommended except where the grazing lot is seeded to a permanent grass mixture and other land is not available for rye grass.

Some commercial fertilizer is necessary unless the soil is very fertile. About 400 pounds an acre of a 10-4-4 should be used. Apparently hen manure is a fairly satisfactory fertilizer for rye grass as an abundant stand was secured on an unfertilized sod range on which the birds had ranged for two years.

September or early October seeding is advised, as it will supply grazing from about November 1 until June, while early spring seeding will furnish only about two months grazing.

The rate of seeding should be 40 pounds or more per acre. It pays to use plenty of seed. Drill or broadcast and cover about one-half inch deep.

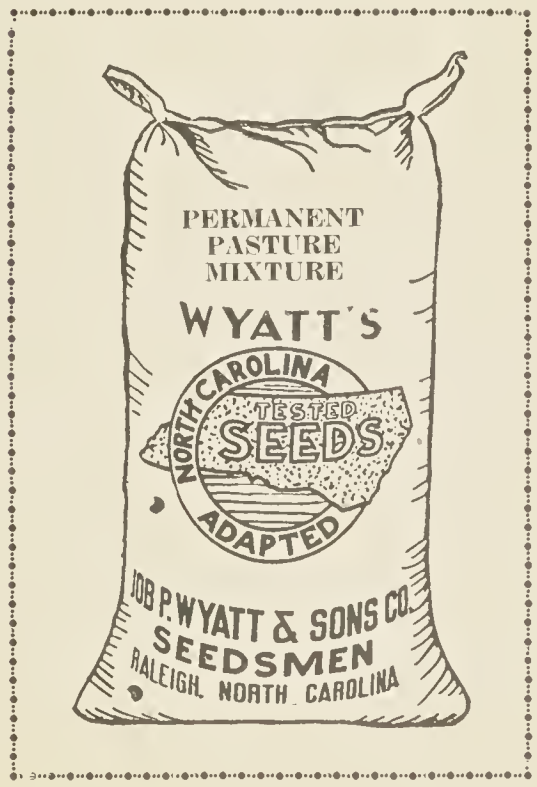
Italian rye grass is an annual plant but will sometimes reseed itself. However, a good grazing crop is more certain if it is seeded each fall.

It is advisable to have two lots seeded to rye grass so that the birds may be alternated between them.

Rye grass was the best single all-around crop studied. The birds utilized rye grass in preference to crimson clover and alfalfa when all were available. The young shoots are extremely succulent and are eagerly sought by the birds. At the North Carolina Station rye grass furnished green grazing during the entire winter for the past two years with the exception of several spells of two or three days each when weather conditions compelled the confining of the birds. Rye grass, after being well established may be grazed to the ground level and will make a rapid new growth if the birds are removed and ample rainfall occurs. The summering of rye grass, like other crops, depends to a great extent on rainfall and the character of the soil, but in dry weather it goes to seed rapidly, but will reseed itself if the rainfall is abundant. Rye grass contains all the known necessary vitamins, besides having an excellent nutritive ratio as far as poultry is concerned. While an acre of rye grass should provide ample range for at least 100 birds, it is of advantage to divide this area into at least two ranges in order to rest the ground and allow time for regrowth.

CRIMSON CLOVER: Seeded in September crimson clover will supply grazing over about the same period as Italian rye grass, but may not supply quite as good grazing during mid-winter as it may be bitten down by freezes and very little new growth is made at this time. Crimson clover can be grown successfully in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountain areas, but it is not adapted to all soils. Lime is necessary for satisfactory growth, and unless the land has been limed within the past five years, it is advisable to supply 1 to 1½ tons per acre. Inoculation of the seed is also necessary if the land has never grown a crop of crimson clover, red, Alsike or white clover. A firm, well-prepared seed bed is essential, and should be prepared two to four weeks before seeding time. Apply 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer unless the land is very fertile. Use a 8-2-4 in the Coastal Plain, and a 10-2-4 in the Piedmont and Mountain areas. Seed during August in the Mountain section and September or early October in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain areas at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

At the North Carolina Station crimson clover has been used to advantage both as a growing crop and as a soil builder. The birds prefer the clover to alfalfa, especially in the younger stage. The profuse leafing of the crop provides an abundance of succulent green feed and is relished by the birds. Apparently the birds can secure some desirable feed from crimson clover even after it has gone to seed as it was ranged for a limited



time under such conditions with no ill results. The turning under of crimson clover after it had gone to seed in the late spring on several plats furnished excellent autumn grazing. One objection to clover range, which is found in common with most other legumes, is the tendency in cases of heavy grazing toward dark yolks which are objected to by consumers of eggs.

Small Grains: These crops are more widely adapted than most grasses and legumes. At least one of them can be grown in any section and on almost any soil type in the state. They are not as satisfactory as rye grass, as they become hard and fibrous more quickly and do not supply grazing over as long a period, but they may be used to advantage as a supplement to rye grass. A good plan would be to seed the grazing lots in rye grass, crimson clover and alfalfa, and seed some cereal nearby on which the flock may be turned if the rye grass gives out.

Oats are the first choice of the cereals for poultry grazing, with barley second. Seeded during late September or early October they will supply grazing for six to eight weeks during the fall and early winter and about the same during the spring. They will supply very little grazing during mid-winter as the leaves are bitten down and very little new growth takes place during cold weather.

Abruzzi Rye seeded early will make more growth during the fall than either oats or barley and will supply more grazing during the winter months because the frost and freezes seldom turn the leaves brown, but after March 1 it becomes tough.

Wheat seldom makes enough growth to supply much grazing before February 15 or March 1, unless it is seeded very early, but will supply from four to eight weeks grazing in the spring.

Rape is relished by poultry as long as the leaves remain tender. A fertile soil and plenty of moisture is necessary in order to secure rapid, tender growth. A slow growth produces a tough foliage. Do not attempt to grow rape on poor soils or dry natured soils. A well-prepared seed bed is essential. Fertilize unless the land is very fertile; seed during late summer and early spring and seed eight pounds per acre of Dwarf Essex variety. This may be grazed from October to May. This crop, while of the short lived type as far as usefulness for poultry goes, is one of the best crops available for cutting purposes. Due to profuse leafing and the limited period for which it can be grazed, it probably is not as economical, nor can it be classed as useful as rye grasses or some of the legumes.

Other Succulent Feeds for Winter: During very cold weather the flock is usually kept confined, but they should receive green or succulent feed every day. This can usually be supplied from the home vegetable garden. Collards, cabbage, carrots, turnips and other root crops will supply the needed vitamins.

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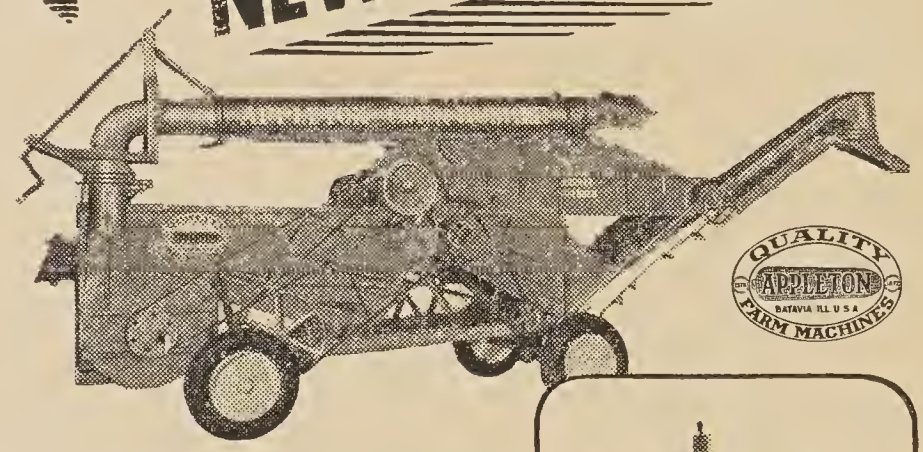

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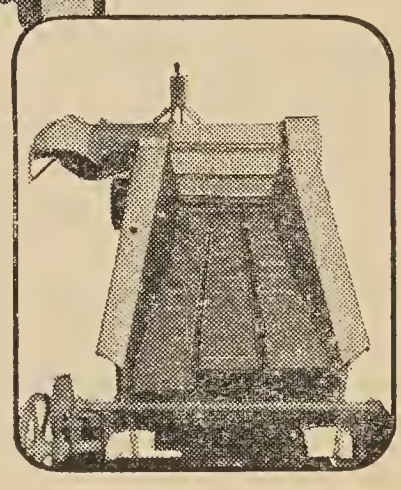

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Another Boost

Mountain farming, so rapidly coming into its own, finds another helping hand in the decision of the State Department of Agriculture to establish a crop reporting station in Asheville.

The road from farm to market in a progressive agricultural region is now lined—figuratively, of course—with telegraph wires. Information is essential to the farmer. He must have daily news about prices, about weather, about markets, about the volume of crops elsewhere. This is one function of the crop reporting station, which will be connected by teletype with Raleigh and with the United States Department of Agriculture crop reporting outlets in the State Capital. Other functions are market inspection and, as a memorandum of the program presented to Buncombe County commissioners set forth, "to organize and assist in the operation of marketing facilities, central pack sheds and cold storage processing plants."

Western North Carolina has suffered for its comparative remoteness from the center of State Agriculture Department activities which is Raleigh. The new station, opening April 1, will bring mountain farming in full contact with all the services which North Carolina provides for its primary industry. It is recognition, too, of the enormous strides which this region has made, notably in truck farming and beef cattle production, in recent years.

—Asheville Citizen.

School Lunches Assured

The Federal school lunch program will be continued. Legislation to extend the program has recently passed Congress and the bill has been signed by President Truman. The law authorizes annual Federal appropriations to match funds provided by the states and counties to supply wholesome lunches for underprivileged school children. The President said in signing the bill that it contributes "immeasurably both to the welfare of our farmers and the health of our children."

Through the cooperation of State and Federal authorities with local school administrators, many schools have been able to provide well balanced and nutritious meals for school children at minimum cost, through the operation of a school lunch service. It is estimated that this program has benefited approximately 6,000,000 children. Lunch room service, otherwise impossible, has been made possible in many rural schools as well as others through the use of this fund. It is an investment in the health of American children which has possibilities beyond estimation.

It is a definite step toward better health for the oncoming generation. Surely we will all approve. May many more moves be made to guard the health and efficiency of our youth who will guide the destinies of the Nation in years soon to come.

Cooperative Action

There is an old saying, "Everything works out for the best." There is much truth in that statement. There was a time when farmers were at the mercy of the buying public. Ten or more years ago, a successful farmer made the statement that out of all cooperative activity much would be lost but the kernels of good would be saved. That is what has happened. Today those who grow the food and feed are reaping some of the benefits at least from their past efforts in working together in a cooperative manner.

Acreage control of tobacco has done much to bring about stable prices—prices that are satisfactory to the grower—that he may live and let live. There is much in the "offing" not only for tobacco growers but others who feed the nation and aid much in furnishing the starving nations a substantial part of their subsistence needs. Naturally all should be dealt with fairly but too often in the past farmers have been on the mercy seat. He now has an opportunity to sit at the conference table and have a hand in future plans for growing our food and feed stuffs but more important to use his influence in holding prices in line with other commodities and other interests. He should continue to hold that position. Doubtless he will do so.

Agencies have been set up to aid him. Probably none are perfect. That could not be expected when dealing with agriculture, its magnitude and its many ramifications. Nevertheless, the farmer is living in a new age, a new era. It has been redirected in his favor. All fair advantages should be retained. Naturally there will be those who have a perpetual fault-finding mind. Usually they represent the selfish individual. What we need is a fair, redirected objective that will benefit agriculture as a whole. Whatever benefits large groups must be reflected to the lesser groups and finally to the individual.

If we keep a steady eye, a strong hand on the trends in agriculture, see that fair minded leaders are placed in positions of authority and support them in the proper manner, there will be much that will accrue to the present day farmer and to posterity. He has a position and he should hold it. Fair minded as he is and with cooperative objectives, he will benefit in a manner in which he may not have ever dreamed.

Price Decontrol Board

Inasmuch as the Price Decontrol Board is the government's newest agency with which business men must contend in conducting their planning and operations, a description of its functions and powers should be of interest. The board's influence on agriculture, the feed business and industry in general is far from ended with its decisions announced August 20, important as they were.

The controversial law passed by Congress in July continued the OPA until June 30, 1947. Since Congress set up the three-man decontrol board to be boss over OPA, the board also will stay in business until June 30, 1947. Its next task, too, will have a major effect on future feed business, as it will involve a decision on whether to place ceilings on eggs and poultry, along with tobacco and petroleum.

Subsequently, the Price Decontrol Board will have the primary function of checking and double checking on what the OPA does, and at the same time it will check on the Department of Agriculture. Its concern with the former will be on non-food items. Under the law, an industry manufacturing such products can request of the OPA that ceilings be removed. The industry will be required to show, with facts and figures, why it thinks such action is justified. If the OPA refuses, the industry then can appeal to the Price Decontrol Board. The board will examine the claims of the industry and the arguments of the OPA. If the board decides that the OPA was wrong and that ceilings should be removed, the OPA will have to remove them.

When it comes to wanting ceilings removed from farm products, industry will have to appeal to the Department of Agriculture, instead of to the OPA. If the department refuses, the industry then can appeal to the Price Decontrol Board, which, after a review of the facts and arguments presented, will have the final authority.

The Secretary of Agriculture also is required to certify to the Price Decontrol Board each month farm products that are in short supply, and any products so certified probably will be ordered to be placed under ceilings.

It is obvious that industry at best is in for several more months of confusion and hampering red tape, with constant uncertainty as to what will or will not be done concerning prices.—Feedstuffs.

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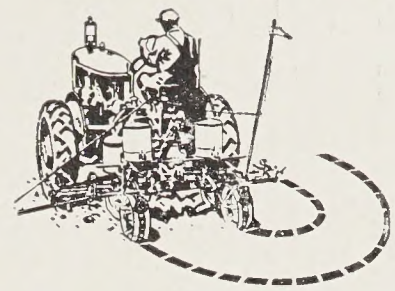

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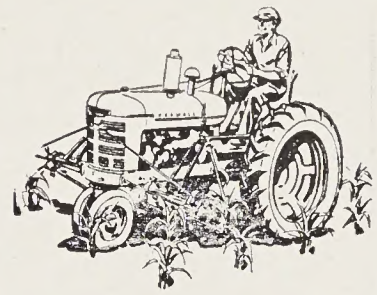

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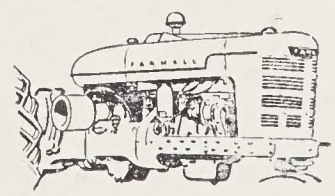

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